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BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., THIESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1 1865.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY

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The Execution of Captain Wirz, of the Confederate States Army.

Probably such scenes as occurred at the hanging of this unfortunate officer at the Capitol of the United States, on Friday last, were never before witnessed in this country. They were, however, strictly in keeping with what had occurred during the progress of the trial. The prisoner himself exhibited remarkable coolness and nerve. Previous to being led to execution he disposed of some small effects, and wrote his name in the autograph book of the jailor's clerk. The Washington papers give the following account :

The morning was Lright with sunshine when the guards were paraded in the prison-yard of the Old Capitol, and those who had been allowed passes began to assemble to witness the exeention of the penalty of the law upon the Andersonville murderer.

Long before the hour of execution every available point of observation was occupied by spectators, whose irrepressible curiosity led them to climb the trees, fences, and the roofs adjacent, wherever these was a choner of the control of the contro adjacent, wherever there was a chance to see or hear the proceedings inside the prison yard. The trees on the eastern park of the Capitol grounds were filled with soldiers, and many of the "boys in blue" occupied the roofs around the enclosure. The guards in the prison yard were drawn up in a hollow square around the scaffold, and bout one hundred spectators, in-luding members of the press, were

athered in groups in the area. Gardner, the photographer, was on hand with his apparatus, and several views were taken during the proceedings. At thirteen minutes past 10 o'clock, the prisoner was led forth, accompanied by Fathers Boyle and Weichert, one on either side. He walked erect, and with a firm step. He was dressed in a long, loose robe of black cambric, and his head was bare. His right arm was suspended in a sling, and some present, who had seen the condition of that limb, thought it would be impossible for him to have it pinioned down behind him in the usual manner.

Wirz mounted the scaffold with a firm step and sat in a chair, his spiritual advisers standing on his right and left.

Major Russell, Provost Marshal, real to the prisoner the charges and specification on which he was tried, and the findings of the court.

When the reading was concluded, Wirz stood up and was asked by Major Russell if he desired to say anything before the sentence was executed. He replied that he had nothing to say to the public. He continued to converse with the reverend fathers on the \$1,000—don't you feel mean? He replied that he had nothing to in attendance, while his arms were being pinioned behind him.

At this time he stood quite erect, and his countenance wore a pleasant expression. He was apparently more animated than he had appeared at any time in the court during his trial. He said to the priests that he was willing to die like a man and a Chris-

During this time the soldiers mocked any more Union prisoners!" "Remember Andersonville!" "Andersonville!" "Andersonville!" "Andersonville!" him with cries of "You'll never starve

While the knot was being adjusted he kept on speaking to the attending priests, turning his head to each without any display of trepidation or re-The cry of the Nemesis

seemed to reach him not. After all was ready, the reverend and B fathers shook hands with him, and stores.

the black cap was drawn over his the soldiers in the trees were tow more demonstrative than ever, and when, the next moment, the drop fell, a wild chorus of cheers arose from them as if they had won a battle. was a most remarkable scene. Never has its like been witnessed in this country at any execution. When the drop fell at ten and a half o'clock, the wretched man's body writhed for a couple of minutes, and then it was

The execution was complete. CAPT. WIRZ'S LAST AUTOGRAPH. Just before he was led out to die, one of the clerks presented him with an autograph book, and asked him to give his name. He did so, and wrote in a clear, plain hand the following:

"Nov. 10, 1865.
"HENRY WERZE,
"Capt. and A. A. G.,
"C. S. A." "Old Capitol Prison,

and remarked. "There, that is the last signature I shall ever make." He made all the punctuation marks with scrupulous care.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election in this State has resulted, as we anticipated, in the success of the Republican State ticket. We do not think that this fact will, in the slight est degree, affect the policy of the Administration. Both sets of candididates stood fully pledged, by the conventions which nominated them, to support that policy; and each vied with the other in asserting its confidence in, and devotion to, him who dispenses the patronage of the Federal Government, and who rules this country with the strong arm of mili-tary power. Between their platforms the oldest politicians could not distinguish the difference; and the antecedents of the candidates were as much alike, as the platforms upon which they stood. The contest was, there-fore, one for *place*, and not for prin-ciple; and for that reason it excited but little interest among the people, and no enthusiasm. The vote was consequently very small, and affords no true indication of the comparative strength of parties in this State. The real lesson which this election teaches is one by which the people ought to, and must, profit, if they truly desire and are resolved to regain the liberties which they have nearly lost, and which they are in great danger of losing altogether. It is this, that success is not to be achieved by sacrificing principle to supposed expediency, and that they must no longer trust to the leadership of those selfish and unprincipled politicians who are ever seeking to barter away the rights and interests of the people for offices and money-making jobs for them-selves and their friends. [New York News.

As Bill Arp says: "Confederic money is gwine to be good agin;" for we see it stated that the Hartford Times, Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer and Buffalo Courier, all leading Northean payers are advo-

leading Northern papers, are advo-cating the assumption of the Confed-erate debt by the United States Government. This information is vouched for, and we advise our friends not to sacrifice their "Confederic" notes. Uncle Sam is going to be whole-souled, liberal and magnanimous, and pay the whole debt. You who have been

THE MANUFACTURERS' PROFITS. The editor of the New England Farmer, in his last "notes on travels,"

says;
"A stay of four hours at Lowell, gave me an opportunity to learn that most of the mills are in operation, and earning large dividends for stockholders. I was told by a gentleman somewhat conversant with the manufacture of cotton, that on all light cotton goods, a profit of one dollar is made on every pound of cotton used!"

In Raleigh, on Wednesday night last, there was a terrible fire. The whole block of buildings on the South side of Market Square were consumed. Messrs. Upchurch & Cook, Mr. King, L. H. Adams, Lynn Adams, M. B. Royster, J. Kinsey, Rev. A. L. Raven and Bagwell Brothers occupied the Ireland-"Non-Content."

In treating of Fenianism, our English cotemporaries are taking great pains to impress their readers with the idea that all that remains of Irish disaffection is represented in the Fenian organization. In a recent article the Times, inventing its "facts" wherever needed, argues that as no Irishmen except the Fenians are disaffected with British rule, and as the Fenians are few in number and are socially insignificant, the present condition of Ireland need not be a cause of any alarm to the English Government. "Fenianism," it says, "represents all that could be produced in the way of insurrection in 1865. It is far below the movement even of 1848 as that was below the rising of 1798. From Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his friends we dropped down to Smith O'Brien and his accomplices; and now we have descended to bricklayers and bagmen, whose names are unknown even in their native towns. Once, the only allies to be expected on the side of order were the members of one privileged class; now, we can rely upon every class in Ireland above the lowest Roman Catholic Priests are as loyal as Protestant Clergymen. When Irish disaffection has dwindled to Fenianism, there is good reason for supposing that it is dying out altogether, and must be very near its end.

end.

In this view of the case the *Times* is greatly in error. The disaffection existing in Ireland is not to be measured by the extent of the Fenian organization; its prevalence among the various classes of society is not to be indeed for be judged from the social standing of the parties now under arrest for com-plicity with the Fenian movement. And the change in the condition of Irish feeling between 1798 and 1865 is by no means so considerable as the Times seems to imagine. The men of 1848 were, in talent and in position, the equals, at least, of their predecessors of 1798, and quite as large a number of respectable persons held their principles and shared their aspirations. Irish disaffection in 1865 is not less widely spread than it was in '98 and '48; but, owing to the state of European politics, there are fewer incentives to its taking the shape of conspiracy and rebellion. Were revolutions now afoot throughout Europe, emptying thrones and overturning dynasties, the condition of Ireland would soon become a greater 'danger to the empire" than it was in 1848; and did a state of war exist between England and France-were expeditions now, as in 1797, being fitted out in the French ports for the invasion of Ireland, a rebellion compared with which that of '98 would seem partial and trivial, would presently sweep through the entire island.

What, let us ask, has been done since 1798 that could superinduce feelings of contentment and loyalty among the people? The Englishman will immediately answer, "Catholic emancipation." But Irishmen well know that Catholic emancipation has been no boon to the masses of the people. It has benefitted only a class; and whatever of an ameliorative effect might be expected to result therefrom, has been more than countries. tervailed by other circumstances, for which the British Government is responsible. Surely the events of the famine years, the continually progressing depopulation of t continually increasing taxation, the repeated refusals of the Government to reform the laws that oppress and rob the Irish tenantry, the mainte-nance of the Irish Church Establishment, the official patronage given to the idea that Ireland is to be nothing more in the world than a "mother of flocks and herds;" the utter absence of legislation intended to develop the resources or protect the interests of Ireland, and the steady sinking of the country into a ruinous condition; these things are not well calculated to make the inhabitants loyal and con-tented. The facts are patent to all classes of Irishmen, and they are un-heeded. The consequence is, that of genuine good will towards the English Government there is very little, if any, in the land.

Such support as it receives, such passive endurance as is exhibited by would be merer passive endurance as

those subjected to its operations, are due to circumstances which have no relation whatever to a feeling of respect or affection for the Govern-That Ireland is grievously misruled is the belief of nearly every Irishman in Ireland and out of it. The priests, to whose "loyalty" the Times makes reference, believe it; the parsons believe it; the professional classes believe it; the merchants, the shopkeepers, the artizans, the farmers, the magistrates, the police, all believe it. Some intestine feuds, some class fears and jealousies, some religious rancors, with a prevailing consciousness of the overpowering might of England, are the causes why all do not unite in proclaiming that belief, and demanding that the Government of Ireland shall be passed at once from the hands of foreigners to those of her own children. It very well suits the purposes of the English press to assert that all those Irishmen who do not approve of the Fenian project, and have not cast in their lot with its promoters, are well satisfied with England's management of Irish affairs, but it is a false pretence, and we trust that in England or elsewhere there are very few who can be deceived by it.—Dublin Nation.

Governor Brownlow had an encounter the other evening with a couple of rebel soldiers at Franklin. them had begged alms of Mrs. Brownlow, on the ground of his having fought for the Confederacy. Upon her telling him she could not give him anything for such a reason as that, he grew angry and cursed her. When the Governor learned of the affair, he went in search of the offender, whom he found in company with another rebel soldier, who made common cause with him. The Governor whipped them both very genteelly. Phew!

Pensioners in the Rebel States. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that all pensions granted prior to the commencement of the late rebellion, ceased to accrue from and after the date of the President's proclamation declaring the State or district in which the pensioner was domiciled to be in insurrection, and that the payment of such pensions can only be resumed from and after the completion of the proof of the pen-sioner's right to be restored to the

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to examine the recently completed portion of the Pacific Railroad, extending from Newcastle to Colfax, California, a distance of twenty-three miles, have reported their approval of the same to Washington, which entitles the Company to \$1,100,000 in Government bonds. The Company announce that the bulk of the work from Colfax to Dutch Flat, nearly eighty miles from Sacramento, will be completed in De-

ORDERED NORTH.-The steamer W. W. Coit, which has been employed in the Government service in this Department for several months, has been ordered to proceed North without de-This steamer, it will be remembered, made regular trips for several weeks between this port and Hilton Head. She will probably be discharged from Government employ.

Says the Maine Farmer: Neighbor Says the Maine Farmer. Reignor Jones says that if we will go to a tin shop and get a lot of scrap tin and crowd it into rat holes, they will evacuate the premises at once. Whether they fear them as traps, or whather they seemed their soldes or whether they scratch their sides, or whether they have a natural fear for it, he could not tell. He only knows

Governor Wells has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Louisiana Legislature on the 23d, on the ground that the gravest in-terests of the State demand the presence of the United States Senators, to act in Congress.

The Natchez Courier thinks that if Governor Brownlow were to die and go to the deuce, he would assert his right to the crown, and the devil would be merely lieutenant-governor

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will be resumed on the 15th of February next.

For Circular giving further information, application may be made to

PROF. JNO. F. LANNEAU,
Oct 28 67 Secretary of Faculty.
Charleston Courier, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Edgefield Advertiser, Newberry Herald, and Yorkville Enquirer, please copy until the 15th of January, and forward bills to the Secretary of Faculty, Greenville.



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